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## Topless balm for frustrated motorists in Frankfurt

Frankfurt municipal authorities are the first in the Federal Republic to join the permissive society in a big way. They will lead the way with a *topless* advertisement, something no other local government in this country has yet risked!

The advert, depicting a semi-nude woman will be reproduced no less than one thousand five hundred times.

The advertising campaign, launched by Frankfurt's Press and Information Office, has required 15,000 Marks from city funds, for which citizens of Frankfurt will have the pleasure of seeing a scantily clad woman on advertisement hoardings. The posters will be situated on all surround fences to sites for the new underground railway, in Einfallstrasse and several other strategic spots in the city. Each poster shows a beautiful girl, life-size and wearing nothing but a snappy pair of long black trousers with a wide belt.

Frankfurt municipal authorities aim with this campaign to appease citizens who are distressed at the number of detours and diversions on the city's roads necessitated by the underground building plans.

So, punning on the German expression for "topless", which is *oben ohne*, (literally, "with nothing up top") the advertising agency employed by the Frankfurt municipal authorities has come up with the slogan: *Oben ohne Umleitungen, keine U-Bahn-Baumstellen, dafür morgen schneller unten mit der U-Bahn* (Without



Topless Petra on the Frankfurt poster

(Photo: Gabriele Lorenzer-Walther)

diversions up top we could not build the tube for faster travel down below).

Frankfurt's press secretary Joachim Peter asked leading officials if he could go ahead with this gag and they gave their approval. But Herr Peter did not show the city fathers the poster until it was completed and posted. "I didn't want to trouble their consciences!" he said.

His idea for the first such advert in this country came to him when he was in Vienna. A local government poster there depicted a naked girl, but she had her arms placed in strategic positions.

Graphic artist Christof Gassner and photographer Gabriele Lorenzer-Walther, two young members of the advertising profession in Frankfurt were assigned to create the poster.

Their model was attractive 19 year-old

Petra Müller from Cologne, who had just finished training as a fashion model and was glad to have a chance to give herself some publicity in this way.

The photo session lasted several hours. Petra posed as beat music played, but only after several reels of film had landed in the waste bin was the history-making picture perfected. Cheeky, dynamic, full of youthful zest, a sight for sore eyes, but far-removed from porn.

Scarcely was the paste dry on the first poster before collectors phoned the town-hall and asked for a copy of the poster for their collection.

Needless to say one anonymous sportsman has already phoned the town-hall and complained about "decadence".

(Kieker Nachrichten, 6 June 1970)

## Massage salon for dogs that need to be kneaded

Puppy-fat is a problem every owner understands and now there is a beauty salon for dogs to solve the problem.

The patient on the massage table contentedly, Masseur Eckehard Stiefelgen, 26, strokes his client on the neck and begins to knead the rolls of fat on the alsatian Hasso's back. After ten minutes Hasso leaps from the table wags his tail contentedly.

Bad Vilbel, (population 20,000), is a scene of the Federal Republic's first massage salon for dogs, founded by the prising animal dealer Karlheinz Nels.

The idea was born when Karlheinz Nels himself had massage treatment after an accident.

His thoughts turned to the number of dogs that are lame and have to be kept after an accident. He has been at the Veterinary Clinic at the University of Giessen a doctor had had a success massaging injured animals.

He signed up Herr Stiefelgen, a dog owner with a recognised diploma for his change statements of intention with the but, needless to say, for massage.

Naturally the salon helps not only dogs, but also those that have inches that need to be kneaded. Fat is not confined to well-fed mans.

Masseur Eckehard Stiefelgen has already helped several dogs, rich and poor in muscle, back to an active life. Says of his newfound and somewhat bitter experience of one, failed attempt of canine spare-tyres, it lives up to muscles and helps the dogs' circulation. After massage dogs stay fit.

(Münchner Merkur, 3 June 1970)

## British show determination to enter Europe

Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland, applying for membership of the Common Market, are meeting for what could be called the first time in history.

The six member countries of the European Economic Community will exchange statements of intention with the nations seeking entry. A gala reception has also been arranged.

But no amount of ceremony will shorten the way that leads via the discussions beginning at the first conference in Brussels on 21 July. Membership is still far off.

Great Britain takes up a special position among the applicants for two reasons. This is not the first time that Britain has been cast in this role. It already has the experience of one, failed attempt of joining again in spite of this previous muscles and helps the dogs' circulation. After massage dogs stay fit.

Secondly, it cannot have been easy for Britain to stake the leading position it has attained in the European Free Trade Association on a matter whose outcome is still uncertain.

The perseverance with which Britain is repeating step by step its first application in Brussels is all the more surprising when it is considered that this is still pure government policy, that could never go down well with the public.

None of the large parties thought it advisable to make Europe an issue in the recent election. Harold Wilson knew as well as Edward Heath that this would not have won any votes.

Professing to be a European has remained fashionable and a distinguishing

Because of this they do not seem to have made an adequate effort to sell their European policy. At any rate the White Paper published by the Wilson government seemed to convince only opponents who had warned against too close a connection with the Common Market to the detriment of the Commonwealth market.

One of the White Paper's main results was to emphasise the deterrent effect of the scarcely comprehensible monstrosity, as even our expert, Hermann Höcherl, described the EEC's system of agricultural finance at a meeting in Cambridge.

For Britain's housewives the question of agriculture is reduced to the fear of considerably higher prices for the most important foodstuffs and this is what they fear most.

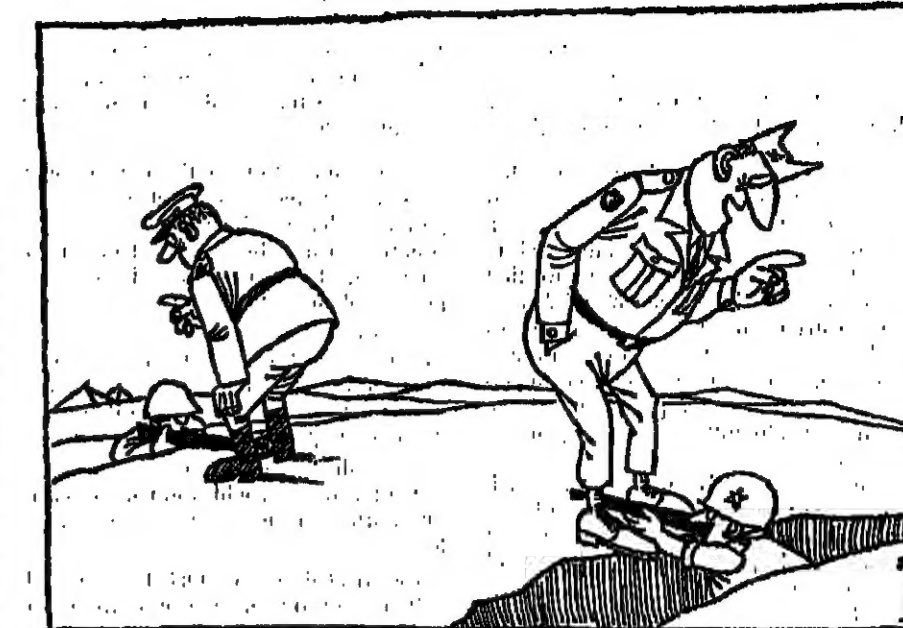
Edward Heath, the new Prime Minister, can justly be regarded as a veteran of European policy. He headed the last talks in Brussels with great skill, as everyone confirmed at the time. He also had to suffer de Gaulle's rebuff when the French President ruled out British entry with the explanation that Britain was not mature enough.

It is not known what has caused Harold Wilson's conversion to British entry, a policy he previously rejected and fought with passion.

On the other hand, Heath has always supported entry unwaveringly. The fact that he was chosen Anthony Barber to undertake the tricky task that he himself tried to accomplish under Harold Macmillan plainly shows how much he is concerned with achieving the desired result. He now stands at the head of a Cabinet of Europeans.

Barber is not only a man in whom Heath has great confidence and moreover a good European, but he is also a man who could have claimed one of the traditional Cabinet posts after his triumph as head of the Tory election campaign.

There is therefore a lot to show that the British are serious about entry. This has indeed often been claimed and Wilson



Boys who behave get little tanks and planes

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

## American Middle East peace proposals

Handelsblatt

Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir and President Nasser of Egypt have already intimated that they are not interested in the limited truce proposed as part of the American peace moves in the Middle East.

But that is not necessarily their final answer, especially as the American proposals are obviously geared to the Soviet Union with the result that the two major powers can exert enough pressure to make their friends adopt a more reasonable attitude.

Of course they will have to show them that there is no foundation to the fears they have voiced concerning a truce.

American Foreign Minister William P. Rogers has said that the United Nations special envoy, Gunnar Jarring, a chance to re-start his endeavours towards mediation.

Large sections of the American plan reflect the ideas put forward by moderate Israeli circles directly after the Six Days' War.

But there is no prospect of it being accepted in Jerusalem as long as the State as such is not recognised and guaranteed within frontiers to be negotiated and as long as shipping routes are blocked.

Nasser is gradually growing uneasy about the Arab guerrillas. This could mean that he will not in future reject a peaceful solution as vehemently as he has done in the past.

(Handelsblatt, 26 June 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine  
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND  
One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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Domestic science collages with the emphasis on 'science'

Future of exclusive circles. The majority of the population are not moved by reminders of a continent that is not only geographically remote.

British governments seem to have made a special effort to inform the public plainly and objectively of all the conditions and consequences of entry so that they cannot be accused of deceit after the event.

## The Warsaw Pact countries' answer to the 'signal from Rome'

The Warsaw Pact countries' answer to the Atlantic Alliance's "Signal from Rome" will have satisfied and, in one respect, surprised the Nato allies.

The Nato countries had expected the Eastern European bloc to accept in principle the invitation of the Atlantic Council to attend talks on a reciprocal balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

But there was uncertainty about the connection between the earlier offer made in Budapest in 1969 by the Warsaw Pact to hold a European security conference and talks between the two groups to reduce troop strength.

Leaders throughout Western Europe have been puzzled by present Russian

Interest in the European conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact.

This puzzlement is increased now that preliminary talks on an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic were so far advanced; that the main Russian interest - recognition of the territorial and political status quo in Europe by the Federal Republic - could have been pursued without a European conference.

During his recent visit to Paris, Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu did not conceal his doubts as to whether the Russians still really wanted a conference. He himself pressed his French hosts to give their attention towards a speedy start.

Continued on page 2



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Moscow draft treaty gives rise to misgivings

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

Unless an earthquake ravages the political landscape at the last moment the first Russo-German treaty of political import since the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop pact will shortly be signed.

The grave domestic dispute that has arisen in this country over the agreement in question gives rise to the impression that it may represent a watershed in Russo-German relations similar to that which preceded the Second World War.

The fourteen meetings in the course of which State Secretary Egon Bahr, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko worked out the main provisions of the accord are already assuming legendary proportions.

Even though the Western powers officially support the declared aims of the Federal government in Bonn a subdued murmur of Rappallo can be heard in all their countries.

In this country even misgivings that Bahr may have inaugurated a *renouveau des alliances*, a foreign policy volte-face, are voiced here and there.

The text of the agreements Bahr reached, details of which will probably need altering before the treaty is finally signed, leaves little ground for such suspicions.

The four clauses consist mainly of clichés. Mutual renunciation of the threat, the nucleus of the treaty, is of little real significance.

As long as roughly 200,000 American troops equipped with about 5,000 tactical nuclear weapons are stationed on German soil the Soviet Union will doubtless feel more pressing needs than to launch a military attack on this country.

And the idea of a Bundeswehr attack on the all-powerful Soviet Union is so far from the minds of politicians of all political views in this country that a formal renunciation of the use of force against Moscow is hardly necessary to eliminate the possibility of any such move.

The peaceful intentions of the German people and its politicians have now reached the point at which they represent a sounder guarantee of peaceful German policies than the fact that the Bundeswehr is entirely subject to NATO supreme command.

Most other components of the proposed treaty sound more like a political catechism than parts of a serious and specific treaty too.

In mutual relations and on issues of guaranteeing European and international security, for instance, both countries undertake to be guided by the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Both already are; the Soviet Union by virtue of its membership of the UN, this country by an article of the 1954 treaties between Bonn and the Allies.

The only difference is that the Federal Republic will now have pledged itself to abide by the UN Charter not only to its own allies but also to the Soviet Union.

The thing is true of the express additional clause to the effect that both countries, in accordance with Article 2 of the UN Charter, propose to settle disputes "solely by peaceful means."

Were the treaty only to contain these points, all of which can be included under the heading "renunciation of the use of force," the domestic disputes that have arisen over the Federal government's in-

attention to negotiate the treaty would be incomprehensible.

Quite the reverse — the Opposition ought to be delighted that Bahr has succeeded in reaching agreement with Foreign Minister Gromyko on a draft satisfactory to both sides. Even the last Federal government, that of Chancellor Kiesinger, had felt this possibility to be out of the question.

At this point critics who consider the term invariable to be a political declaration of intent rather than a mere technicality of the treaty raise objections.

This undertaking, they maintain, does not involve any special concession by the succession annexed parts of Finland, Poland, the Baltic states, Rumania and Czechoslovakia by more or less violent means and since 1944 and 1945 has provided itself with a buffer of tributary states.

No matter how broadly the term "aggregation of Russian soil" is interpreted the Soviet Union has regained all territory that can possibly be considered its due.

The Bonn Federal government, on the other hand, will be declaring that it considers existing frontiers "now and in future" to be invariable, "to all intents and purposes" once and for all have renounced all claims to German territories east of the Oder and Neisse.

The heated debate that has erupted between government and opposition can be attributed first and foremost to the fact that this country is intended to forgo not only the use of force but also one or two other things as well.

The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) are right in saying that Egon Bahr has adopted a number of Soviet demands and formulas.

The Soviet government has indeed succeeded in having the agreement not limited to renunciation of the use of force as first proposed by the Federal government (and Foreign Minister Schröder of the

CDU) in March 1966 in the so-called Peace Note.

Moscow's insistence that abstract renunciation of the use of force be given specific content has found specific expression in Article 3 of the draft, in which both signatories undertake: — "unconditionally to respect the territorial integrity of all countries in Europe within their present frontiers" — and to consider the frontiers of all states, including the Oder-Neisse line and the frontier between the two German states "invariable."

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Dubeck's dismissal  
Husak's shaky position

In accordance with the notorious tactic the point has now been made in the Dubeck case, at which the sausage is so stubby that there is more to slice.

Following Alexander Dubeck's dismissal as Czech ambassador in Ankara, he was expelled from the Czech Communist Party.

He will then descend from his position as a radiant symbol of communist attempt at change beyond the frontiers of his own country and at best return to a small 'native Slovakia' to help in communist propaganda by manual labor in the fields.

There is still a strong possibility that he may be brought to trial — a show trial — for the role he played in the Prague Spring.

The new leadership has pointed out that the Prague Spring was a 'betrayal' of the Czechoslovakia but an 'unpleasant' will serve equally well and as the Prague Spring is not entirely dependent on the Prague Spring it is no easy job to estimate the prospects of a trial being held.

This is all that can be said at the moment about the irreversible of Alexander Dubeck. It is small comfort to note that the weather-vane of their new course and take the wind out of the sails of Erich Mende and his followers.

The state elections are now over and the situation is even worse. Party congresses after election defeats are unpleasant for any party, especially for a party like the FDP that is fighting for its life.

In the search for scapegoats Mende picked up the left-wing of the FDP while the left-wing picked on Mende. The two sides would still have confronted each other if the congress had been held before the elections. Positions had to be clarified, the sooner, the better.

But now the national liberal group and the radical liberals have enough ammunition to make an objective discussion extremely difficult, even if it does not rule out from the very onset.

Not everything that Erich Mende has to say and said at the party congress can be dismissed. A lot seems to be worthy of attention and it would well be that some of his fears are shared by party colleagues who do not see a national liberal restoration as a solution for the FDP.

But the way in which Mende attacks the party in public must raise the opposition of even this group of delegates. His completely superfluous and tasteless act of shrouding himself in the 'cloak' of Alexander Dubeck may have alienated almost everybody. At any rate during the course of the party congress it was plain that middle-of-the-road members lined up with the left-wing to oppose their former leader.

Shades of opinion are practically impossible to distinguish in this case. It is not only a matter of words of provocation, either dismissing them immediately or using them to prove their own theories. The battle cry 'Back to the Bundestag' resounded from the side, the other side shouted back that they still believed in it.

When this side in its turn put forward a motion disavowing Mende's accusations, the other side demanded that the behaviour of the FDP's Bundestag leader Heiner Brecht be condemned.

On this way the course of the party congress took a turn that could not be predicted.

Finally Mende prevented a sober and objective discussion of the latest election results and the conclusions that must be drawn from them. This very thing he tried to prevent.

## HOME AFFAIRS

Walter Scheel confirmed as  
FDP leader

question is being asked more and more whether political liberalism in the Federal Republic can still survive as a regulator between the two large popular parties.

But the discussion almost became entangled in the irreconcilable differences between left and right. This meant that every new argument was first of all examined to see whether it was reasonable.

The very mention of "election" in "election programme" shows that this document was intended for a certain situation and not for eternity. Of course even a liberal party must stake out a position that is binding as long as the majority approves.

But even programmes must be developed further — and where else but in internal party discussions?

As far as Erich Mende is concerned, his showing has caused his isolation within the party. Both he and his supporter Siegfried Zoggmann are no longer represented in the new Federal executive.

The 64 votes against Walter Scheel's reelection as party leader show pretty accurately the real strength or weakness of the national liberal opposition.

Even Hans Dietrich Genscher, a man that many of the right-wing liberals would like to see as successor to Scheel, had 66 votes against him in the election of the 'deputy' leader. The more he was pushed into the foreground by the conservatives, the more he lost the support of the progressives.

Scheel on the other hand was, surprisingly, able to establish his position at the congress. Even the Young Democrats, the party's youth organization, did not want to embarrass him in his capacity as Foreign Minister and withdrew their motions for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic and the Oder-Neisse frontier.

They were well advised tactically to make this move as these motions could only have led to the centre joining the right wing.

Is the world of the Free Democrats now fully in order again? That can be doubted. Zoggmann was quite right when he called upon Walter Scheel: "Nothing has been decided, you are going into the next round with all your mortgages."

Nobody can rule out the possibility that the party might break under the weight of these mortgages. Those who do not like to live with illusions would do well to resign themselves gradually to this thought.

Heinz Immeendorf, FDP spokesman, said: "The FDP is not a party that can be broken. It is a party that can be renewed."

People here will not have to do without a certain workweek Thursday in June 1971 now that the decision has been made, without any just that 17 July is to remain a public holiday.

The present national day has changed however and it is becoming a memorial day for the European character. The present national day has changed however and it is becoming a memorial day for the European character.

FDP right-wingers excluded  
from party executive

The Free Democrats' Party Congress has not led to a crisis for the governing socialist-liberal coalition. Gloomy forecasts writing off this chapter of our history were either part of the propaganda produced by this government's opponents or a result of faulty political analysis.

Even those people who were only able to judge the power situation to a certain extent could see that the noisy National Liberal Action group formed only a small minority within the Free Democrat Party (FDP).

Its methods, even, alienated the sympathy of middle-class delegates who did not completely disagree with its criticism of the party leadership.

Results of the various elections and divisions showed that only to a very small extent the FDP right-wingers did the work of the party congress.

The party congress was controlled by a coalition of the broad centre, comprising some 200 delegates, and more than 100 Young Democrats who made this alliance possible by renouncing exaggerated action.

The results of the party congress have led to a consolidation of the Federal government's position, after the unpleasant weeks before the state elections.

The party leadership can rely on a clear three-quarters majority of the party congress in support of its coalition policy.

This majority has also shown that delegates do not wish to see their representatives in the Cabinet as hands on the brake but as a driving force.

The unpleasant Mende debate has also shown that the party is no longer prepared to be blackmailed by a few people who disapprove of the present course but use their seat to try to influence this.

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predecessors and will make unified policies more likely.

In the figure of Professor Muthofer the party has a prominent spokesman of the progressives on its executive. With Minister Josef Ertl there too, the conservative forces loyal to the party are also integrated.

This clear result of the party congress does not of course mean that the FDP is heading towards a period when it will be barely distinguishable from left-wing parties.

On the contrary, it must continue to operate on the brink of the abyss. In its hour of need, however, it has created the necessary conditions for the fight for its last chance. Under the new leadership the party must have the courage of its convictions.

The recent poor form of the government is not only due to the weakness of the FDP. The SPD has not presented an image likely to attract voters to the polls. Both the Chancellor and the government have allowed themselves to be pushed on to the brink of a complete loss of attractiveness.

The government must start to act again. It must defend its good positions, actively and convincingly. Too much consideration for peripheral groups will lead eventually to a complete loss of attractiveness.

The Chancellor must assert the authority that he embodied in the first few months of office. But authority, even in a democracy, relies on a clear will to lead.

Some Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have made a more accurate differentiation between a propaganda of fear and a real judgement of the situation than the government's strategists.

The present government has a water-tight but clear majority in the Bundestag. One or two votes lost do not matter.

Its position in the Bundestag has improved rather than worsened with the results of the three state elections.

The budget has been approved. The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have not yet found an alternative candidate for Chancellor. And they do not really want turncoats from other parties.

This is the time when the government should develop its policies and make them clear.

Kinderling Verlag  
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*Eva Maria Müdrich*  
(DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)



## LITERATURE

## High prices bid at Marburg manuscript auction

DIE WELT

Around 1,300 manuscripts, letters and notebooks written by famous Europeans of the past five centuries and with a total value of more than 800,000 Marks came under the hammer at the latest manuscript auction in Europe this year.

The auction got off to a lively start, held at the auction-rooms of J.A. Stargardt in Marburg. Some of the more valuable items went at four or even six times the value estimated in the catalogue.

The auctions got off to a lively start with musical notes by Mozart for four little-known minor works going to a German dealer for 56,000 Marks, despite an asking price of only 25,000 Marks!

A collection of letters written by the Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard fetched 43,000 Marks and a collection of sketches, poems and letters by Albert Einstein changed hands at 32,000 Marks.

Bidding did not stop until the 30,000 level had been reached for an exchange of letters between Frederick the Great and his private chamberlain Michael Gabriel Fredericks.

The Kierkegaard, Einstein and Frederick the Great papers fetched the highest prices at the auction and went to a dealer in London, an American collector of manuscripts and a German collector of books.

A Michelangelo expenditure sheet, dating from 1528 and estimated to be worth 12,000 Marks was bought by a dealer from London for 20,000.

This was the first time a Polish library had bought works at a Stargardt auction. The Chopin society in Warsaw added the draft of a Polish folksong arrangement by Frédéric Chopin to its collection for 9,400 Marks.

Several Federal Republic collectors of handwritten works proved to have more money to spend than expected in many cases they competed successfully against libraries and archives.

Private collectors secured for their collections a letter from Schiller to Gottfried Körner discussing his first meeting with Goethe, which went for 19,000 Marks, a letter from Beethoven to a carpenter which fetched 11,000 Marks (6,000 Marks more than expected), a collection of letters and postcards from Bela Bartók to Marks, a collection of thirteen Hugo Wolf letters for 6,000 Marks and a handwritten letter from Frederick the Great to President Maupertuis of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin which sent the bidding up to 2,800 Marks.

A collection of Marc Chagall letters written between 1923 and 1939 in Yiddish to the painter Henri Matisse in Haifa went to an Austrian collector for 3,000 Marks.

Two Bert Brecht letters to a girlfriend dating from 1918 and discussing his experiences while walking through a wood in Bavaria, estimated to be worth 3,000 Marks went to the Staats- und Stadtbibliothek in Augsburg, but not before the bidding had reached 19,000 Marks!

An unknown, but determined bidder had pushed the price up to six times the estimated value.

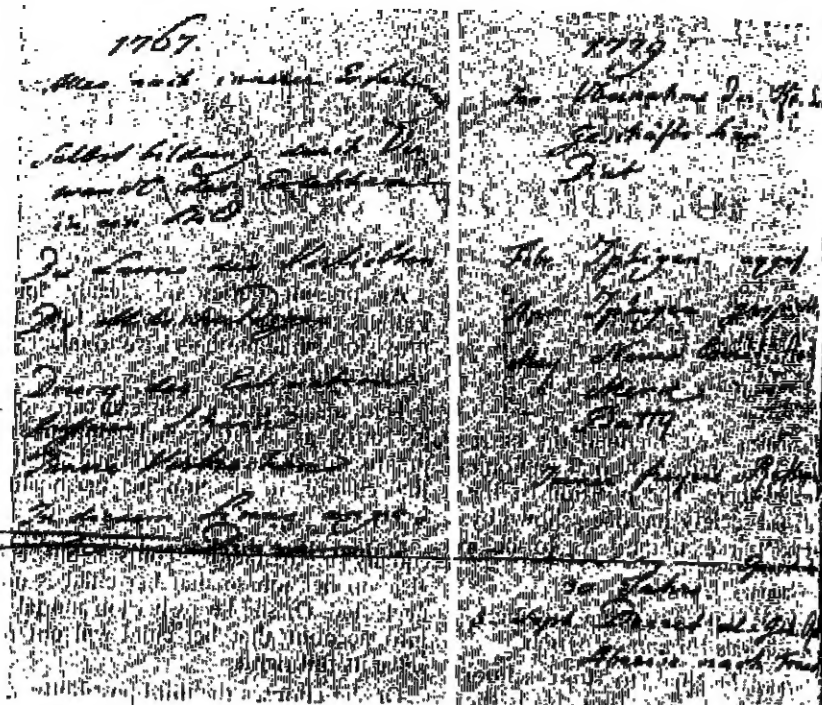
Nine handwritten letters, manuscript and sketches by Goethe, fetched in all more than 34,000 Marks. The spoils were divided between the Freie Deutsche Hochschule der Künste Museum in Düsseldorf and the National Archives in Weimar.

The Höchst paid a further 15,000 Marks for a collection of Clemens Brentano letters and postcards to his bosom friend Apollonia Diepenbrock, and another 7,400 Marks for Hugo von Hofmannsthal letters.

The German Literature archives in Marbach on the Neckar obtained the original manuscript for Hermann Hesse's novel *Gertud* for 3,700 Marks and a letter from Schiller to his friend, the Dresden author Ferdinand Faber, for 9,500 Marks.

One collector went up to 510 Marks for a set of thirty signed portrait postcards, including Barzely, Brandt, Wehner and Zinn.

Werner Mascos (DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)



A sheet from Goethe's biographical plan dating from 1809

## Goethe manuscript sold for record price at Hamburg

An auction of manuscripts in Hamburg, the sensational sale of 460,000 Marks was paid for a biographical draft by Johann Wolfgang Goethe.

In the auctioneer Hauswedell's sale the manuscript — a preparatory draft of *Die Kunst und Wahrheit* — was sold for only 60,000 Marks.

The purchaser from abroad wished remain anonymous.

At the Hauswedell auction three from Goethe's *Faust* changed hands for 180,000 Marks. A dealer in Hamburg bought the pages whose value was estimated at 10,000 Marks.

In all 27 Goethe manuscripts were for auction, and the total money for them was not far short of one million Marks.

Another exciting piece of auction came with the sale of a Hildegarde which went for 48,000 Marks. A buyer paid 34,000 Marks for a Latin manuscript. Both were estimated to be worth just 18,000 Marks.

(DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)

## Art exhibition at Munich gallery produces few surprises

This year an exhibition room for Pop art has been included in the summer art exhibition at Munich's Haus der Kunst.

It is not what could be called a particularly exciting collection, more "perverse" "colourful" and "modest". There is nothing left that could shock us nowadays.

And yet a good deal of imagination has to be used if any one of the 1,000 exhibits is to be considered striking.

Violet-coloured, gigantic *Witte* by Fritz Thumert, which he calls *Achigasthof*, a collection of entrails, which its creator, Hans Jörg Voth calls *Ohne Titel* (Untitled) or the proper, precise Sunday scenes executed by György Stéfán are no longer sufficient to excite or shock us.

Presumably the "lily" which has served for many years in the *Haus der Kunst* and received a fair degree of criticism, is determined to avoid any cross-examination.

Naturally there is as always a wide range of paintings and sculptures to be seen. These range from beautiful Mediterranean landscapes to a miniature red pig sign painted by Annalies Klopasch on a monochrome two metres square canvas. There are controlled collage and Surrealist dream pictures.

1400 hundred and seventeen artists have



put their work on show. Among them a few well-known names such as Horst Kuchmeister, Horst Anten, Emil Schumacher, Ernst Gailinger, Max Zinn, and the like.

As always the works of the 1960s are on show — with Karl Schott and Oskar Kokoschka — but their artistic presence felt. Otto Dietrich Heckel, who died recently, is also on show.

It is striking how the colours of these old men, including Schmidt, have become light in tone and tone.

The great ocean of pictures by an artist who has arrived to a certain extent, lesser extent or not at all gives way to a nineteenth-century exhibition hall has been successfully negotiated to a certain extent, not uninteresting exhibition; while a technical point of view is often extremely difficult.

Whole walls are covered with pictures in colour so bright they look as if they might have been painted by a ray. Among these is the Peter Collingwood painting.

(Continued on page 7)

A work by Hans Jörg Voth at the Haus der Kunst exhibition

## THE ARTS

## Jury of young people protests at this year's Prix Jeunesse

time to judge the television programmes and award a prize.

Half the forum was made up of young people from the Federal Republic while the other half were boys and girls picked by twelve European television companies.

They were given their own room with interpreters and they used it for almost endless discussions that lasted well into the night and award a prize. All were agreed in their rejection of the programmes they had seen.

The decision not to award a prize must be seen as a protest. It was aimed most of all at the fact that there were very few places where young people could make their own programmes.

Programme producers, they said, only reported on their situation without seeking their cooperation and without giving them money and positions to present their problems as they believe their problems should be presented.

The only programme made entirely by pupils that was shown at the Prix Jeunesse was *Hieb* from Westdeutscher Rundfunk. In spite of its formal clumsiness that was at times boring, it may have pleased young people, as it tried to express the things that moved them.

A film series from Britain showed that professionals could achieve the same through expertise. In the third episode of *Take Three Girls*, a BBC production, a young girl leaves her parental home. The casting, the dialogue and the decor were all correct. There was no gap in the action and not a word too many.

Canada showed in a different way the seeds of discontent existing between the generations. In a short edited interview parents spoke about their child, Tommy, and Tommy said what he thought of his parents. This is an interesting form and the first time that it has been used in this way. The youth forum awarded this film its honorary prize.

If the ZDF television play *Reinhold* had not been said on as thick, it would have been said as a protest against the competition.

It was interesting that the Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR) magazine programme *Biff* was rejected by the young jury as a programme that was made emotionally and not rationally with the result that it could only influence emotions and not explain.

Category three had been reclassified this year to include programmes to interest young people. A lot had been expected from this category.

The discontent of the young could not be expressed at the last competition in 1968. In 1969 there was a seminar in Munich where young people met producers for the first time.

The mutual reserve could not be broken. At that meeting, in spite of a last-minute discussion, which the producers and the young people had, the mutual reserve could not be broken.

It can be hoped that further discussions between producers and young people will be more fruitful and that the young people will be able to make their own programmes and prove of value to future programme planners.

There should be no more any budding

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Perhaps suggestions from the youth forum, such as the establishment of a workshop where young people can experiment with television, will be followed up on an international scale with the help of the Prix Jeunesse.

But it must not be forgotten in this enthusiasm that broadcasts for younger children are equally as important.

The Americans have recognised this, though later than countries of the Eastern Bloc. They gave a team of educationalists and television people two years' and several million dollars to produce a series for small children in which they can learn through play and come to understand the world.

*Sesame Street* ran in 142 episodes over the American non-commercial network.

One of the episodes was shown in Munich. For 58 minutes quick-fire wit, play, demonstrations of numbers, letters and concepts, music and all forms of film, puppets, cartoons, men and animals flickered across the screen.

Reactions were extreme, ranging from enthusiastic approval to basic rejection. As in every previous Prix Jeunesse, those attending openly expressed their surprise that programme directors and producers from this country found so little interest for the competition.

It was easy to see why the coordinator for children's and young people's programmes of this country's first television service (ARD) did not pop in even once, even though he has his office in the building where the Prix Jeunesse took place.

His choice of programmes for the ARD (each member station were allowed two broadcasts and he was responsible for the final selection) showed the whole service.

There was no programme for the under-sevens. In Category 11 there was *Das kleine Vespertier Konzert*, the post record of a children's orchestra.

This and *Die 75 Minuten* made up the 75 minutes that every company was allowed to submit. ARD would have been represented by other broadcasts and the company's producers are still mulling the choice they had of bringing themselves into the international limelight.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 June 1970)

Decreasing audiences

Audiences at theatres in the Federal Republic still continue to decrease. Last year, alone, there was a 3 per cent reduction in audience figures.

The President of the country's Stage Association announced this season that the last ten years had seen an annual decline of two per cent. Only the 1963-64 season proved an exception.

But this average statistical reduction should be regarded with caution, the Association said, as there were considerable local and regional differences.

It was pointed out that in the last ten years the number of theatres had increased by 10 per cent, while the number of seats had increased by 20 per cent.

From this it can be seen that the theatre industry is in a state of decline.

The Institute for a public benefit limited company, backed by the Federal states, and lends out its products free for teaching and research purposes.

The films produced by cooperation with scientific specialists and institutes are in international demand. Seventeen countries are linked with the Institute in co-production.

It is therefore little wonder that this unique museum is highly valued, not only by the German Greenhills Report that calls the Göttingen Institute an invaluable scientific source, but also by a Russian delegation that described the research equipment as one of the research film

institute in Göttingen, 15 June 1970

## Russians call Göttingen mecca of research film

NRZ NEUERHORN ZEITUNG

Since Göttingen became the mecca of the research film, scientists have been able to study even the most complicated natural and technological processes via the film screen.

Work on a film showing the development of a salamander embryo lasted eight years before the finished product was ready showing all stages from the cell to the newly-born animal.

Other films from the animal world did not take so long but were equally difficult to make.

The animals being observed and filmed were not to be hurt or disturbed in any way. It was not easy to coax a toad from his semi-dark hole to devour a beetle under lights that were four times as strong as the sun.

Films of this type belong to the "Encyclopaedia Cinematographica", a collection of some 1,700 works covering biology, ethnography, folklore and technology and stored in Göttingen at the Scientific Film Institute where most of them were made.

Institute Director Professor Götthard Wolf turned this into a research centre that expanded the filming of biological, technical and human processes into a scientific method. 150 new films are added every year.

Ninety people, including twenty scientific advisers work on scientific short films that attempt to reproduce forms of behaviour and developments that cannot be seen by the naked eye.

To avoid false representations, the staff at Göttingen compare the finished product as far as possible with the natural, technical or everyday processes.

The aim is not documentation but the reproduction of many detailed processes that will help to provide a complete picture of this branch of science.

Films of the flight of hummingbirds or robins help scientists to draw conclusions useful for flight technology.

Doctors will be interested in films of viruses, a living cell, a film showing the movement of the lymph vessels or the exit of leucocytes from the bloodstream and their attack on a focus of bacteria.

Ethnologists will be grateful for the reproduction of rituals of Indian tribes that have now died out.

Both film and collection will be able to contain the riches of Göttingen for scientific and educational purposes.

These films will soon have their historic value as the advance of scientific knowledge and the history of the Göttingen Institute.

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institute in Göttingen, 15 June 1970



## ■ EDUCATION

## American schools provide examples for our education

Much admirable work has been done in America simplifying learning and teaching methods so that greater effectiveness is achieved. These developments could well be introduced into the calamitous situation prevailing in the Federal Republic.

This at any rate was the impression of those taking part in a conference at Mannheim Trade School entitled "New ways to learn and teach - work done here and in America."

It seems as if our present situation resembles that of the United States in the fifties - we are afraid that others will overtake us.

And we are running the risk of making the same mistake as America - being over-eager in the field of education and hastening everything along without any coordination.

The few comprehensive schools existing at present in the Federal Republic are not able to discuss and develop their ideas jointly.

The two basic questions when developing a new school system are what learning aims are worth the pupil's time and how the teacher is to lead the pupil to this end.

These were also the main topics at the Mannheim congress, organised jointly by the American Consulate General in Stuttgart, the Institute of Educational Planning and Study Information in Stuttgart and Heidelberg's Schumann Society.

The learning aims both here and in America are in short-term perspective, in concept the content of which is scarcely definable.

The second difficulty is that the child educated today is to grow up to be independent in a future that we do not know.

Doris Elbers, a qualified sociologist from the Max Planck Society's Institute of Educational Research in Berlin, said that the general idea in the United States had been the training of qualified persons for a predominantly technological future, the training of people for a productive society. The students then demanded greater humanisation in education.

In her lecture entitled "New Beginnings to the development of curricula in the United States", Doris Elbers described the educational chaos already mentioned that was, when all is said and done, caused only by financial and political interests.

Both universities and publishing houses had wanted to earn money and had flooded the country with teaching material.

The aim of education, even for example when overcoming social differences, is the stabilisation of the system, whether this is admitted or not.

The yardstick for the formulation of learning aims when overcoming social differences is the all-round levelling off to the standards of the middle-class.

If people in the United States have developed many good practical methods without any real theoretical basis, then the main stress here in the Federal Republic is placed on theory.

Helmuth Schwarz, replaced the indisposed Dr. Josef Myer to give a short talk on the development of curricula in this country.

Schwarz, who is working on the Weinheim comprehensive school project, gave as the learning aim of a curriculum a series of behavioural factors that should make pupils secure and independent.

These learning aims are achieved by what are called learning sequences - these correspond to what we now call subjects.

As we are now subject to continual changes in social conditions and scientific

development there should be a permanent revision of the learning aims.

Methods and teaching matter must be continually revised. Schwarz would like to see a commission in the Federal Republic that would be responsible for developing curricula and would be composed of scientists as well as the people directly affected: parents, teachers and pupils.

But how are teachers to cope with the present state of confusion? They do have to teach today.

In a lecture entitled "America's comprehensive schools on a new course", Professor Walter Hahn of the University of Utah said that was now team-teaching in the United States.

Schoolteachers of one subject teach like lecturers at university. Each teacher teaches in his special area and does not have to go through the whole syllabus time and time again.

Professor Walter Ziffrund sharply attacked the current system of teacher training here in a lecture entitled "New American projects in teacher training with reference to the democratisation of schools in the Federal Republic."

In his centre for new learning processes at Tübingen University, Professor Ziffrund is developing methods based which should free future teachers from what he called the intolerable and obscure reporting and critical methods used nowadays in teaching practice.

Televised recordings help the student control himself while a discussion group of students provide alternative proposals to the method used by the student.

The student then makes a second attempt and can control his progress on the television screen. The teacher of the future will thus be more self-critical, freer and, not least, better.

"Computers at school?", the final contribution from Ingeborg Assmann, envisaged a private lecturer for everybody. Every child can learn through a computer and the computer can test his abilities and discover the most appropriate methods to develop these.

Ingeborg Assmann said that fears on the part of the teachers that this would mean that their role was being made dispensable were unfounded. The teacher would have to provide the programme and intervene when pupils did not properly understand.

Brida Lüttrichhaus  
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 15 June 1970)

As a school subject, is becoming entangled in a chain of opinions be-

knows what will be left of it after this process of self-mutilation.

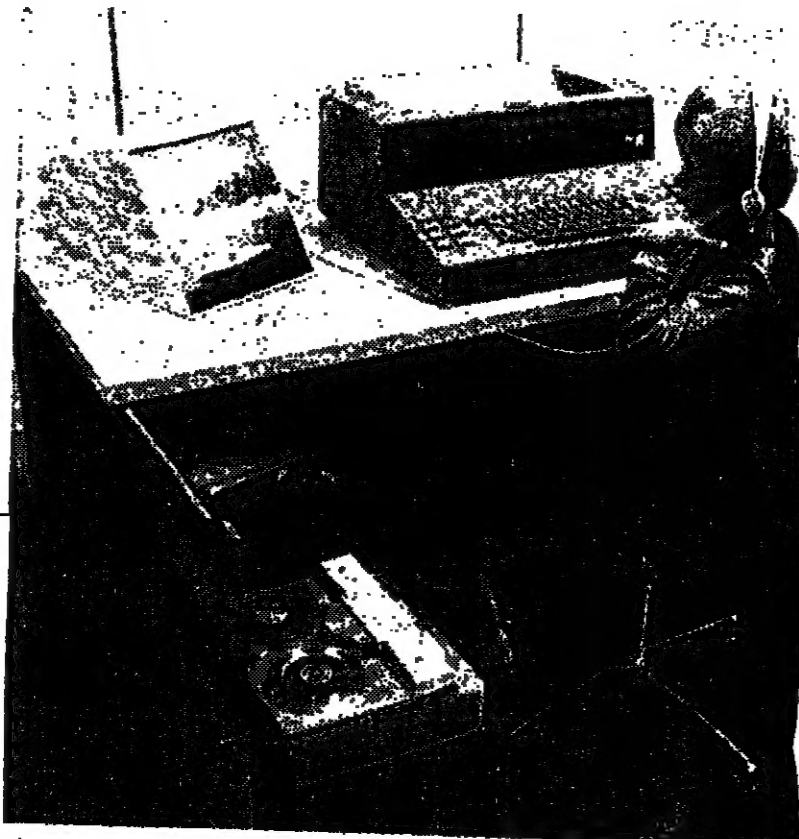
This fact, long known to alert people in this branch, was one point to come out of the ninth Art Education Conference held in the Festival Hall at Recklinghausen.

Four groups of art educationalists from the Federal Republic (Berlin, Munich, Düsseldorf and Westphalia) were invited as well as one from the German Democratic Republic.

The latter delegation did not appear and the invitation remained unanswered.

Before the actual date of the conference, the groups had spent a few days working with pupils. Results and findings from this work were then to be reported to the conference and then discussed by all delegates.

The Munich group proved extremely hostile to theory and tried to irritate those taking part in the discussion by rustling paper bags.



Learning in 1980

What is the capital of Australia? Sven is learning geography. He is sitting at a computer terminal, equipped with the very latest in audio-visual aids. Taking part in a programme of individual learning utilising a computer, Sven communicates with the computer via the data processing station IBM 1080. The station is linked with a slide projector (left) and a tape recorder. The visual signals are also controlled by the computer. Sven therefore detects his own learning speed. He can repeat sections or ask his teacher for help. Computers will help pupils and adults to teach themselves.

## Learn a foreign language

In future all people here will be able to speak one foreign language apart from their native German.

As adults have often forgotten their schoolboy or schoolgirl English, a wide-spread advertising campaign has been started by the Public Spirit Action to spur those who left school long ago to brush up on their languages during the holidays.

Professor Hans Leussink, the Federal Minister for Education and Science, announced that the Federal government would support this campaign and International Education Year with informational material.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 12 June 1970)

## Shortage of places at kindergartens

There were 15,644 kindergartens in the Federal Republic on 31 Dec. 1968. Heinz Westphal, the Federal State Secretary in the Federal Ministry, told the Bundestag recently.

Speaking during Question Time, that official statistics showed that there were only 1,050,707 kindergartens today. This meant that only a third of children aged between three and five could be accepted for entry.

He added that there were even some Federal states to prepare lists of olds for elementary school.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 June 1970)

## More politics in art teaching

"Less twaddle and more action" was the message they meant to convey with their disturbance.

The ideas of the Düsseldorf group sparked off violent controversy in the ensuing discussion. But the intention had been good.

The group gave a report on condition in what they called social homes with the help of film projectors, slide projectors and a tape recorder.

In a socially critical vein, those attending the conference were introduced to a man with a family of seven children. When told plainly by a woman that there were contraceptives available, he used all the power and penetration of his Cologne accent to give vent to his displeasure concerning intellectuals.

## ■ MEDICINE

## Mental diseases are still looked upon with fear and distrust

Else, a bank employee, can speak and write four languages. Her former employers valued her as an unusually capable woman. But 35-year-old Else has been looking for a new position for the last six months - without success.

A large banking concern in another town had already agreed to take her on, but then surprisingly rejected her. This discovery that Else had once been treated for some months at a psychiatric clinic.

As they objected to working with someone they considered mad they complained and the head of personnel had to yield to the greater pressure of the majority.

Else is not an isolated example - she is one of many. Professor Caspar Kulenkampf, director of the psychiatric clinic at Düsseldorf University, believes that the mentally ill need a lobby, interested public committees that will take on their problems.

Statistics reveal that one citizen in ten in this country undergoes psychiatric treatment at least once before reaching 65.

"This is only the tip of the iceberg," Professor Kulenkampf says. "There are many more people with an abnormal personality."

## Public reaction

How does the general population react to the mentally sick - before, after, during treatment and generally?

Professor Stephan Wieser, director of the Municipal Nerv Clinic in Bremen, went to the bottom of the varying reactions and called his investigation, supported by sociologist Martin Jackel, "The image of the mentally sick - the stereotype as an instrument of social control".

Most people, on hearing the phrase "mentally sick", immediately think of extreme cases, patients whose very personalities have changed, those who have become aggressive or confused. These cases are rare in practice.

The Cummings man and wife team made an early investigation in this field which was all the more instructive because it failed.

In public relations work during the autumn and winter of 1951-52, the Cummings team tried to make the population of a small Canadian town take up an understanding attitude towards the mentally sick in their environment.

Changes in public opinion could be influenced by spreading information about the subject in question.

The gap between the normal population and the mentally sick was to be bridged by pointing out the basic similarity in the behaviour of the two categories.

But the experiment ended in total failure. There was no change in readiness of contact or sense of responsibility. The attitude and reservedness of the population gave way to open hostility and the Cummings were ordered out of the town.

For further investigations we have to bank communications researchers at the University of Illinois and the interpretation of J. C. Nuttall.

It was shown that people in the United States had an extremely negative picture of the mentally sick. They were described as worthless, dirty, dangerous, cold, unfeeling and ugly.

A representative survey in the United

## CHRISTIAN WELT

Christ und Welt, 12 June 1970

States headed by S.A. Star brought the most varying results. Instead of facing the interviewers with the abstract term to pay due attention to everyday thinking.

Complaints were described and those being interviewed were asked whether they considered there was anything wrong with this person, whether he might be mentally disturbed and whether his condition was serious or not.

Of the six complaints described, only the most extreme, that of a paranoid, was identified by the majority of those interviewed as a mental illness. Obviously people in the United States think of serious psychoses when the phrase "mental illness" crops up.

Professor Wieser used the findings of the American and Canadian surveys for his experiment in Bremen. He first analysed the type of rejection.

"The specific nature of the rejection of the mentally ill in this country seems to be its particularly over-all character. In contrast to discrimination of other unpopular minorities who are mainly refused the chance of taking up certain professions, courses of training or entry into society, the mentally sick in this country are faced with discrimination in nearly all spheres. Apart from their (severely disputed) right of biological preservation, they are refused all reciprocal social intercourse."

While the public demands that criminals make good the damage they cause or pay the penalty behind bars, there is practically no way out for the mentally ill. The spectre of their public danger is uppermost in the minds of those people who proudly point out that they have retained all five senses.

While the phenomenon of mental illness is often felt to be divine intervention among primitive communities and schizophrenia is promoted to medicine man, modern society considers psychic anomalies to be irksome complaints that must be put right in much the same way as a short circuit is mended. The majority of

the population is not prepared to consider the various types of mental complaint.

One quarter of those approached in the Bremen survey refused to answer. Once again a negative picture of the mentally ill was given, when people were asked their characteristics.

Even the small minority who described the mentally ill as "hardworking" meant worked like a machine.

Most of the interviewed said that the mentally ill were changeable, in comprehensible and insecure. When asked how they saw themselves, the people of Bremen said that they were more hard-working than talented, clever, strong or flexible.

When asked whether they would be cautious when with a person recently discharged from a mental hospital, 75 per cent also believed that those discharged would have a relapse.

Many of those interviewed believed that anyone who had once had psychiatric treatment should no longer take care of children. Living with people with a psychiatric history would cause trouble in the end, some of the interviewed said, as there would be arson or furniture would be smashed up.

"But if the wife of a discharged mental patient made a good impression on me I would let them a home," one houseowner said.

Would you let one marry your sister? Only if there was no danger of the disease being inherited.

Would you offer him a job? Only if he does not quarrel with his colleagues. The view that discharged mental patients should not be given a post of responsibility received moderate support.

None of those interviewed would give a former mental patient responsibility over others. Simple work as a packer or farm labourer came into the question. The townsfolk of Bremen did not want to give former mental patients any important jobs.

The survey revealed finally that women are more inclined to suspect the mentally sick or former psychiatric patients than men.

This is probably because they immediately think of sexual crimes and child murders.

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## Neurosis - the plague of modern life

In spite of all medical progress and the spread of information in today's society, sick people are still not tolerated in the hospital, they are rejected by employers if they cannot be productive for a period and social welfare alone administers them.

Falsely directed medical measures are estimated to cost the country more than fifty million Marks.

These were the stimuli for a congress to discuss the unpopular subject of "The Sick in Our Society", attended by psychologists and doctors at the Catholic Academy in Munich.

Dr Wolfgang Jacob, lecturer in history and social pathology at Heidelberg University said, "While the findings of social psychology and social psychiatry lead communities in the United States to train social workers to attend to sick people who have just been discharged from hospital, attempts of this type here come across unimagined obstacles as there are no supporting institutions that can be of help."

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mentally sick more pronouncedly than single people. The reason is that married folk have more of value to defend than a person living alone. There is the security of their small group in general and the wellbeing of their offspring in particular.

Professor Wieser would like to see modern informational methods reduce this fear and mistrust. "Public relations work should show the population the reasons for their vague fears and thus reduce their prejudice."

Professor Wieser argues that insight into the connection between the insecurity embodied by the mentally sick and the person's own fears may help to damp down the tense relationship.

Gulf Domseif

(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 June 1970)

## Health Minister proposes abortion for rape cases

Käte Strobel, the Federal Health Minister, has said that she thinks that abortion should be allowed in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape.

In an interview published by an illustrated periodical appearing in Munich, Käte Strobel said that she hoped that the Bundestag would approve of abortions to be carried out after sexual crimes.

Most abortions in the Federal Republic were carried out not because of rape but because children were unwanted. In this case pregnancies should be prevented through modern contraceptive methods.

In this connection Käte Strobel said that she would be thankful when a pill to be taken after conception had been developed.

She added that the Youth Protection Law should be re-examined with an eye to possible reforms. The fact that children bear children is a problem that must be overcome in this country.

But before giving young people access to contraceptive methods, everything must be done to inform children about the consequences of sexual relations by sexual education in the schools and home.

The Health Ministry is providing 2.8 million Marks this year for teaching children the facts of life; Käte Strobel said, adding that ten times as much would be desirable.

At the end of the interview, the Health Minister said the Federal government aimed to reduce the number of abortions by the spread of sexual education and contraceptive methods.

She did not want families to do without children, she said. "I am all for children who are wanted."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 June 1970)

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On the other hand, the influence in which we live is a fraud, doctors blamed, as it is paid with the neglect of schools, universities, hospitals, and old people's homes.

Everybody at the congress agreed on the demands to be made on politicians - more social justice, a more far-reaching welfare state and more money for health and education.

Professor Gerlach of Würzburg's neurological hospital said that causes of disease connected with the increase of population and further development of technology would be of special importance for the future.

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(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 June 1970)

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## THE ECONOMY

## Three possibilities for future economic policies

## DIE ZEIT

Question: If prices rise by x per cent what is the decrease in votes cast for the government parties? Nobody is able to answer this algebraic problem of why the Coalition did not achieve the results it had hoped for at the local elections in the Saar, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia.

The SPD/FDP Coalition obviously viewed these elections as a plebiscite. Their conclusions must be that the general public is discontent with the *Orpolitik* they pursue and the trends in prices since last autumn.

Only one thing is certain: the government's economic policies had a part to play in the losses it made.

In the middle of a period of prosperity people were suddenly scared there would be an economic crisis. People in this country are earning more and living better than ever before. And yet in the past few months they have not been content.

The steep plunge on this country's stock market and the sharp increase in interest rates has caused worry even among those who are not directly affected by the capital market.

Worries are also abroad that the SPD might be persuaded by its left flank to make drastic inroads into the economy.

Neither the SPD nor its coalition partner, the FDP, will find it easy to plump for either of those two courses of action. If they choose a policy of expansion they must take into account a possible increase in prices of more than four per cent. Their main hope, then, would be to educate the electorate before the next general election.

Some blame could be laid at the door of Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, who has been revivifying fears of inflation with his hectic speeches on stabilisation during the election campaign.

be that as it may, a majority of people in this country are not prepared to pay higher prices, even though the rise in prices has been much less severe than in many other countries.

For us the rise of 3.8 per cent in the cost of living over the past year seems to be a national disaster, which we want to blame on Willy Brandt's government - for America, France and England such a slight increase would be welcome news!

The most important question is whether the government will continue to allow Karl Schiller to pursue an economic policy of wage-price control.

Party strategists have been warning the Coalition would only be functional after 14 June. But the election night did not change the mood. Today, a few weeks after a few months back, the Brandt government has to choose between three possible lines of action.

Firstly, 'The government can continue to steer a course ensuring economic expansion. That is to say, its policies would be as Willy Brandt has said, 'to make sure everyone has a job to go to'.

This course of action would ensure that the boom continues and the exceedingly high level of employment is maintained. This could give this country what Schiller has described as a 'growth rate almost as impressive as that in Japan'.

It might even mean that with extra tax money coming in, there would be a possibility of carrying out promised reforms.

One thing that this kind of policy would not achieve is price stability. Price stability is, according to the concepts of

Karl Schiller, and Alex Möller, the Finance Minister, a yearly increase in prices of less than two per cent.

Prices will rise more quickly, in fact much more quickly, even though it will be necessary to take the added step of gaining the support of trade unions to prevent a series of wage increases which would make the viability of manufacturing and their competitiveness on export markets more difficult. Revaluations which affect the competitiveness of our industry will have to be ruled out in this case.

Secondly: the government could decide to pursue the promise made by Economic Affairs Minister Schiller in the election campaign to restore price stability. Certainly before the elections no one was inclined to state the price of achieving this stability: actual growth, that is to say a growth in prosperity, would be cut. Taxes would have to be increased to limit people's purchasing power, the boom economy would have to be throttled back, the level of employment would be decreased to such an extent that unemployment might result.

Just how ineffectual the elixir of revaluation was has been proved in recent months. That does not mean that pursuing a policy of stability will avoid another alteration to parity. This is distinctly possible if increased prices abroad do not level out to the same degree as in this country.

Neither the SPD nor its coalition partner, the FDP, will find it easy to plump for either of those two courses of action. If they choose a policy of expansion they must take into account a possible increase in prices of more than four per cent. Their main hope, then, would be to educate the electorate before the next general election.

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eral election so that voters realised that despite price increases they were better off. This policy would mean throwing Karl Schiller overboard since he has come down firmly on the side of stable prices.

If Schiller receives support for his plans then schisms within the party are unavoidable. If taxes are increased it will not only be the opposition that accuses the government of breaking its word. Erhard's example of allowing the conucopia to overflow before the 1965 election and then having to gather up what has spilt afterwards is a frightening prospect.

The trade unions are adamantly against any measures bidding the worker to come to the cash desk. The suggestion that tax vouchers should be issued is scarcely any when prices are rising. Added to this such a measure could not be passed before September and valuable time would have been lost in the interim.

Karl Schiller will want to take steps rapidly. He was more sceptical about his party's chances in the election than most other leading Social Democrats. He will read from the results confirmation that his warning was right, when he said that a Social Democrat-led government should fear nothing more than inflation.

There remains a third possibility: the government can decide to pursue its present policies even after the elections. There may be a lot more talk of stability but nothing will happen and doubts and uncertainties will remain. In the end, afraid of losing votes, the government will suddenly steer the course of stability. It will be too hectic and too late. The recession may have come even before it has had time to act.

This third course of action would be the worst. Nothing makes economists and voters more nervous than continued action without a recognisable or planned aim in mind. There are many examples to show that a government is pursuing the worst policy when it takes the easiest road - which often proves to be a dead-end.

Dieter Stolte, (DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)

## Has Schiller's 'collective reasonableness' any point?

The next session of the concerted action committee was scheduled for 24 June by the Economic Affairs Ministry but was postponed to a later date at short notice.

Karl Schiller's group of economic intellectuals will not meet again until mid-July.

No, quiet is pressing for it to be held sooner and there seems to be a general lack of interest. This is amazing in the talks between economic forces seem to be the only practical means of achieving mutual agreement on a future economic policy that would cool off the boom without leading to a recession.

Certainly, the last two sessions of the concerted action committee seemed to bear out the view of those sceptics who right from the start were not prepared to believe in the 'kollektive Vernunft' (collective reasonableness) of this committee.

Industrial unions were, however, never among the ranks of these sceptics. On the contrary they were at the outset all for concerted action and its effect on wages policy.

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## Massive increase in government expenditure

Government expenditure in 1970 predicted, will probably be the first time in the history of the Republic more than 100,000 million Marks.

This prediction follows a meeting of the Cabinet on 13 June at which the bases of budgeting policy were discussed on the possibilities of pursuing an energetic programme of domestic investment.

The new record figure for government expenditure including the allocation of investment, should be approximately 100,000 million Mark level.

In comparison to government expenditure for the current year which is estimated at 90,900 million Marks, an increase of approximately 10 per cent.

The difference is even greater when considered that in 1970 as much as 11 million Marks was set aside as a reserve for economic adjustment measures to further 440 million Marks are at present frozen.

The actual increase in government spending is around the thirteen per cent. Compared with 1969 government expenditure for this year is up by 10 per cent.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 June 1970)

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## BUSINESS

## Optimism at the Achema trade fair in Frankfurt

Over a long term the prospects for all branches and spheres of machine construction and electronics, which deliver investment goods to the chemicals industry are very favourable.

The chemical industry has long-term plans for strengthening its position among the most powerful and important sectors of industry stretching as far into the future as the year 2000.

making extensive investments, it is considering every factor that could speed up production, it is trying to cope with the problem of superannuated plant, it is heeding the call for constant research and development projects, endlessly trying to produce exciting new chemical products and introducing automation wherever possible.

Optimism is in the air for representatives of more than 2,000 firms in this country for 'Achema' or 'Plant, Apparatus, Measuring and regulating equipment, pumps, compressors and all stages of manufacture, as well as optics and refined equipment.'

These experts who supply their wares to the chemical industry meet every three years at Achema - a conference for the manufacturers of equipment required by the chemical industry. The meetings are held in Frankfurt.

The turnover of concerns supplying to the chemical industry in the Federal Republic can only be expressed accurately in two cases.

The working committee for the construction of large-scale plant in the Society of Federal Republic Machinery Constructors (VdMa), comprising several engineering and plant construction firms, had in 1969 an overall turnover of 4,300 million Marks. Of this 1,800 million Marks went on the construction of plant for the chemical industry.

The Society of Technical Apparatus Constructors, in the VdMa, achieved a turnover of 1,450 million Marks last year of which 720 million Marks went on chemical plant.

It is difficult to work out figures for turnover in the delivery of plant since different pieces of equipment come from different sectors of industry.

In both groups trade with other countries has an important role to play. In the construction of extensive chemical plant over fifty per cent of the turnover came from foreign orders.

Companies manufacturing apparatus for the chemicals industry exported articles to the value of 763 million Marks in 1969 of which 374 million Marks came from exported items.

Plans are being prepared for further expansion in this sphere of industry, but certain problems must be borne in mind. In companies specialising in the construction of extensive plant these problems are mainly to do with financing.

(DIE WELT, 18 June 1970)

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The Achema trade fair in Frankfurt organised by the chemicals industry

(Photo: dpa)

## Pharmaceuticals production and turnover soars

Pharmaceuticals in this country have reached a record level of production for the year 1969. Products manufactured by the pharmaceutical industry in 1969 were worth 5,600 million Marks, an increase of 10.3 per cent on the previous year.

The Pharmaceuticals Industrial Union attributed the increase of seven per cent in domestic sales to the increase in the population of this country and to the increase in the number of old age pensioners who are the best customers for drugs. Price increases also accounted for some of the extra turnover.

In 1969, exports of pharmaceutical products stood at 2,000 million Marks. Demand from abroad was up by sixteen per cent on 1968.

This means that the Federal Republic maintained its claim to be the biggest exporter of pharmaceuticals in the world.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1970)

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## Bathroom of the future exhibition at Essen

Bathing will be a magnificent thing for people in this country in future even when they bath in their own tub at home. The trend is towards greater comfort in the bathroom. Experts in the association of plumbers and heating engineers are making comparisons between the bathroom of the future in this country and the bathing consciousness that was a part of ancient Rome.

Just how much an attractive and comfortable bathroom is part of the design for modern living is shown at the association's exhibition in Essen.

One exhibit on show is a gold-plated washbasin with gilt taps and towel-rail - obviously not the kind of setting many can afford for their daily exercises in personal hygiene.

Plastics are being used extensively in the present-day bathroom and many attachments for the modern 'ablutions' are available for immediate delivery in plastic.

There are now coverings for the bottom of baths, push-button taps, easy-to-use mixing attachments for hot and cold running water and above all heating attachments for a good hot shower or bath.

Exhibitors in Essen are convinced that we need more colourful bathrooms.

A similar exhibition two years ago in Essen attracted around 30,000 experts in the bathroom-fitting business and do-it-yourself enthusiasts who wanted to brighten up their washroom.

Experts in the association estimate that in the course of the next few years around five million old buildings will need to have their bathrooms refitted.

Modern bathroom fittings should abolish all the old evils, such as gurgling waterpipes. Architects today have been ordered to ensure that all new bath fittings are splash-free. From 1 January it will be law that 'midnight' baths should not cause any disturbance to neighbours.

(NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, 19 June 1970)

(NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, 19 June 1970)

(NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, 19 June 1970)

## Televiewers flock to rent a set organisations

already on hand and the experience of several such firms in other countries.

In the three years since this company was set up its turnover has gone from nil to 2.5 million Marks. At present it has over 10,000 customers renting sets and the turnover should double this year.

Colour television's rapid march of progress has of course boosted the rental side of TV. Of the total number of rented sets before Easter this year only 25 per cent were colour. New contracts since Easter have shown that the colour percentage is already up to fifty.

High prices for colour sets, the expense of getting them repaired and the high costs of obtaining spare parts are given as

the main reason for the popularity of rented colour sets.

The price of a rental TV includes a speedy repair service by expert technicians in the event of a breakdown. This is the biggest selling point for the rental men.

Certainly the British have been quick to cotton on to the advantages of renting a set - eighty per cent of televiewers in Britain do not own their own receiver.

Another great advantage of renting a set is that one can graduate from small screen to large, from black and white to colour and from an outdated model to the latest on the market at very short notice and with the minimum of expense.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1970)

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## ■ AUTOMOBILES

## Motor industry conference to discuss technological progress

The Motor Industry Association may first and foremost have its members' interests in mind but it does try to be as objective as possible.

In order to forge links between automotive and other specialists and media men a conference is held every other year between motor shows. This year the topic was technological progress, one of the pillars of increasing industrial prosperity.

Following words of welcome by Dr. Brunn, the association's president, the two days each began with a major paper on economic topics.

The one, given by Professor Ott, was entitled "Economic Growth and Technological Progress," the other, delivered by Professor Seidenfus, dealt with "The Influence of the Motor-Car on the Development of Productivity in the Transport Sector."

Without going into details of what were at times extremely complex theoretical considerations it can be noted that technological progress in motor vehicle construction between 1952 and 1965 has, as a result of capital expenditure, invariably been labour-saving.

Production growth is, according to the calculations of Professor Ott, forty per cent attributable to technological progress. At the same time labour productivity increased by almost seventy per cent.

An extraordinarily practical and instructive contribution towards debate was made by Herr Hartwich, a Volkswagen engineer, who dealt with "Modern Manufacturing Methods."

At Volkswagen works in this country roughly 105,000 wage-earners are directly or indirectly involved in manufacture. With 7,500 vehicles a day rolling off the assembly lines it thus takes fourteen men to assemble one car.

As there is virtually full employment ways of improving this factor must be found. The same number of employees must manufacture more vehicles.

There is an unmistakable trend towards even better-trained skilled men. Basic training is only the right of entry to the entire manufacturing process. This is the only way to ensure that the man is able to cope with the machine.

Improved 'black box' developed

A new flight data recording system considerably better than existing models recently underwent successful trials in a Federal Republic Starfighter jet.

Domier, who developed the system in conjunction with Leigh Instruments of Canada, disclosed in Munich that in a simulated Starfighter crash over a training air base the Leads 200 system was jettisoned and found undamaged.

(DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)

### Power requirements forecast

If power requirements continue to double every decade they will by the year 2000 have reached the astronomical level of 1,700,000,000,000 (one billion seven hundred thousand million) kilowatt hours.

This not improbable estimate has been made by Professor Schäfer, scientific director of the power industry research centre and head of the department of power and power station technology at Munich University of Technology.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 13 June 1970)

why most top men on the manufacturing side work their way to the top on the basis of experience within the one firm.

The knowledge capacity of staff will thus probably be the bottleneck of the future.

In order to provide people who work on the job with a workplace that is as pleasant and free from accident hazards as possible a compromise solution combining the humanly technical and economically best must be found.

At Volkswagen the covered manufacturing area extends over 2.4 million square yards (1.8 million square metres). It contains 32,000 machine tools worth 1,400 million Marks new.

When sums of this kind are involved manufacturing costs must be relatively satisfactory. Technical and commercial staff have no alternative but to think in terms of economics.

At Wolfsburg an item of equipment is expected to have saved what it cost to buy in between one and four years. At the same time there can be no ideal solution in manufacturing techniques.

What is up-to-the-minute now will probably be outmoded in a few years' time. Once upon a time a turner's lathe had to be set by an operator. The latest innovation is computerised machine tools automatically set by means of numbered programmes.

They cost twice as much as a conventional unit but in the long run are cheaper because they are more economic.

It is also interesting to note that a "body" must be welded at 2,000 points. At one time sixty bodies per shift were fitted by hand on an assembly rack and welded together with the aid of spot-welding apparatus.

On the car body transfer lines now in use 1,800 bodies per shift are assembled. Three main sections - front, rear and roof - are preassembled. It takes only six men to weld them together.

With the number of vehicles produced per day at its present level this improvement alone results in a saving of 500 men.

In order to increase automotive safety in traffic that is continually denser and to relieve the burden on the driver by simplifying the handling of the vehicle electronics will in future play an important part in the motor-car.

Electronic processes have the advantage of being able swiftly and safely to register and evaluate any number of measurements and readings. Above all, electronic components have grown less expensive, so that electronics is likely to prove an economic proposition in the near future.

The first electronic function that is likely to be introduced is automatic headlight dimming. This will be followed by the utmost regardless of the payload and its distribution.

Intensive efforts are also being made to simplify servicing diagnoses by means of electronic process computers. Much time is also being devoted to work on electronic braking control, anti-lock, a genuine contribution to vehicle safety that is definitely on its way.

Electronic control of automatic transmission is equally interesting and is particularly important in the commercial vehicle sector.

It is quite likely that car air conditioning by means of a combined heating, ventilation and humidification system will soon be electronically controlled and automated.

Electronic ignition and electronic fuel injection are already run-of-the-mill. Fully automatic traffic control on through roads is not, as yet, but may well

be not only feasible but practicable at some future date.

Dr Brenken, director of the association, dealt in detail with the complexities of automotive design and roadworthiness. Despite gloomy forecasts the motor-car has yet to be displaced by other means of transport. In the United States 95 per cent of all mileage driven is covered by private car.

There will be 200 million motor vehicles in the United States at the end of the century, twice as many as at present. This means that the motor-car, a symbol of individualism, will remain the backbone of mass transport.

Categorisation of safety factors is aided by the subdivision made by Daimler-Benz into active and passive safety. In 1962 Bárány attempted to classify ways and means of alleviating the consequences of traffic accidents for drivers and passengers by means of twelve subdivisions and 45 constructional factors. Yet an up-to-date guide for legislators, designers, test engineers and consumers is still not available.

In 1969 the motor industry in this country invested 1,300 million Marks in research and development in all sectors. It is assumed that about 650 million was spent on safety work.

Attempts are still being made to construct a model incorporating all known safety measures. General Motors and Ford have undertaken to unveil an American safety model weighing about two tons (unladen) by the end of next year.

The Americans have promised to make their own development work available if European manufacturers construct a safety model of their own weighing about half this amount in return. Talks have been conducted but as yet decisions have not been taken.

According to Dr Brenken's statistics only about two per cent of all traffic accidents are due to faulty car design. In 88 cases out of 100 the fault is human and this is a margin of error about which little can be done.

In the opinion of Professor Göglers of Heidelberg 3,500 road deaths and an appropriately large number of grave and minor injuries could be avoided every year if only motorists would use all the safety measures at present available, particularly seat belts. Unfortunately there is no comprehensive accident research in

this country so no meaningful evaluation of statistics can be put at the disposal of interested parties. In order to coordinate work on the problems indicated a speaker concluded with the following catalogue of demands: - compilation of list of safety measures for car interiors and exteriors. In order of importance intensification of road-building on basis of the latest knowledge - large road safety education with a corresponding appeal to drivers' common sense - intensification of research into the causes of accidents.

The interesting remarks made by Professor Seidenfus of Münster can be listed as an appeal for productivity and transport policies.

Sobriety rating the motor-car as the most interesting paper that was heard with interest for space reasons.

Let it merely be noted that according to his figures productivity in the motor industry in this country increased between 1952 and 1970. This represents an annual increase of 9.4 per cent.

Over the same period the capital invested in each workplace in the motor industry increased from 14,600 to 53,000 Marks. The same speaker proved a skilful spokesman of a podium discussion on "Automobile in Transport Systems of Today and Tomorrow." In summary he said that although motor traffic is termed the curse of the twentieth century closer examination reveals that the private car has brought far more benefits than it does at present.

An automobile-oriented transport system will definitely continue to be a hallmark of progress. The industry cannot solve problems outstanding in the development of urban communities with towns growing towards other and city centres at various points. The motorcar will continue to perform an important role, maybe an even more important one than it does at present.

The final paper on "The Importance of the Motor Industry for Economic Growth," delivered by Herr Dieckmann, concluded that the task of coping with ever more complex transport problems modern industry involved new and difficult targets.

The motor industry plays a key role in developing systems and solutions for on satisfaction of individual transport requirements. Considerable intensification of research and development are needed to transform theoretical insights into marketable solutions.

Growth-oriented investment programmes are thus needed to utilise existing resources to the full and open up new ones.

## TECHNOLOGY

### Re-entry from space simulated in windtunnel tests

Water-thin galvanised trial models centimetres long are being used by scientists in this country to test the flight and steering properties of future space capsules.

Currents of gas accelerated by compressors and vacuum pumps to between ten and twenty times the speed of sound blow along wind tunnels at the fragile models.

Are models consisting of only wings or fuselage still manoeuvrable under these conditions? Are wing flaps adequate for steering or must aerodynamically less satisfactory rudders be attached?

Are current theories sufficient to describe the behaviour of models in mathematical terms? These are some of the questions to which research scientists are seeking the answers.

Results achieved in recent months were discussed at the beginning of June by a symposium on supersonic currents held in Hannover under the aegis of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Society.

At a one-day session seventy interested scientists were given a survey of research activity in this country and France.

In wind-tunnel tests scientists simulate, for example, the individual phases space transport vehicles will encounter on re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

The speeds at which the projectiles must function range from twenty times the speed of sound in the upper layers of thin gas to two hundred miles an hour or so at low altitudes.

The tiny models can, of course, only be mounted rigidly or on a single axis in the wind tunnels but they are fairly dotted with pressure and temperature gauges so point on their surface.

In order to determine the lift with flaps fixed at various angles the lightweight models are attached to sensitive scales in the gas stream.

Last but not least the gas currents can be rendered visible, by means of gas discharges, for instance. If an electric current is positioned between the metal models and the walls of the wind tunnel the thin gas lights up, rather like the light in neon tubes.

As the colour depends on gas density and ranges from brilliant red to pale violet the course of currents near the model can be determined exactly.

Research scientists from Göttingen and Bremen even showed a brand new colour film in which changes in current due to variations in flap inclination could be seen.

Work of this kind provides details of where the current comes into contact with the surface of the model, where it parts company with it, where whirlwinds occur and where compression impact occurs.

(DIE WELT, 12 June 1970)

The conclusion reached is that with slight modifications theory already known is sufficient to describe the phenomena observed during tests.

The craft are also capable of flight. The flaps so far proposed do, however, prove ineffective in certain positions. New types of rudder must thus be developed and subjected to wind-tunnel tests.

Another topic dealt with at the conference was heating on re-entry. In order to simulate this factor too in the wind tunnel the supersonic gas was heated to more than 1,000 degrees centigrade.

Temperature probes then measured whether the metal projectile reached the same temperature (i.e. how good or bad the transfer of heat from gas to metal is).

The heat strain on the underside of the spacecraft is to be extreme. The melt-cool cycle would appear to be ineffective at this point.

Scientists attached to the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute in Porz-Wahn, near Cologne accordingly tried out a new cooling system. They blew cooled air at the hot surfaces of the models from narrow slits and observed how the gas and air currents mixed.

On the basis of research so far conducted the cooling effect of this method would appear to be most promising.

Despite modest research grants and uncertainty whether either home industry or a consortium of European and American firms will ever build space transport vehicles of this kind the staff of industrial and university research facilities are devoting a great deal of attention to the fundamental problems of supersonic flight.

The results of their observations will certainly enable industry in this country further to develop its own plans for functional space transport craft and so to prevent the research and technological gap between it and America from widening even more.

Michael Globig

(DIE WELT, 12 June 1970)

### Packaged unit air conditioning

At conditioning of large administrative and housing blocks, entire housing estates even, will in future be computerised, according to Ideal Standard of Bonn, the Federal Republic division of which recently published the results of its air conditioning and equipment research.

Computers will ensure that rooms on the sunny side of a building are automatically provided with cooler air and units on the cold side fed with warmer air.

Modern steel, glass and concrete structures will soon make air conditioning of this kind imperative, a spokesman for the firm commented. "The air conditioning business is only at the beginning."

In conjunction with American research groups Ideal Standard have worked out a programme that will, at some future time, be able electronically to control and supervise entire air conditioning systems.

The concept is also applicable for the entire range of possible combinations in air-conditioning housing and administrative blocks.

Packaged units, compact air conditioning devices containing all the equipment needed, were given a public showing. They make installation unproblematic and reduce equipment costs to a minimum, providing even greater safety in operation, the firm claimed.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 13 June 1970)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

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## TOURISM

## Frisia - where people drink tea and cream

From East Frisia to North Frisia, that is to say from the Emden area to the Danish frontier, north of Niebüll, is a journey from the land of the tea drinkers to the kingdom of the Pharisees.

In East Frisia tea is a very typical commodity drunk in large quantities in the area stretching to lake Zwischensee and Bad Zwischenahn with its first-class *Musur*.

Ceremony surrounds tea drinking and the pomp and circumstance never varies. The tea-pot is kept warm on the *Storchchen*, sugar-candy and cream stand at the ready.

This is a drink conducive to peace and harmony like the Frisian landscape, a broad expanse of flat land stretching uninterrupted to the horizon and broken only by the occasional attractive windmill.

Farmhouses in this area are solid constructions, many with red tiled roofs, but many others still with thatched tops!

Pharisees? This is quite a little story. But it is a heartwarming affair. The parson on one of the Halligen, the little islands off the North Frisian coast, wanted to drive the demon drink from the souls of his sheep. The way the parish then approached its cup of coffee would have put the fear of God into anyone!

All went well until the parson caught his shy parishioners, red-handed. They were enjoying a brew they had invented made of coffee, several lots of rum, sugar and topped off with a layer of whipped cream.

Thus the Pharisee received its name. It is a warming drink that can be obtained on the island of Nordstrand, connected with the mainland across reclaimed land dammed off from the sea.

Pharisee can also be drunk in the Museum café at the Nolde Museum in Seebüll. But on the island of Nordstrand there is even a road sign declaring: only 100 metres to the good Pharisee! It is not a religious matter, but only applies to the special drink of this nine kilometres long island.

Nordstrand boasts some of the most peculiar road signs in the Federal Republic.

## Jeverland: rich in historical associations

History wove tangled threads in this region. Jeverland was once a part of Russia. In Jever the capital town of Frisia coins were minted as early as the tenth century AD, when this locality was a seaport. These coins were minted by the family of the Counts of Billung.

They have been discovered all over the Baltic area.

Under the aegis of the Paping Jever had its own legislature. After the death of the last princess regent, Fräulein Maria, this territory was bequeathed to Russia, ruled at that time by Catherine II.

The onion dome on the castle as well as the town hall at Kooksiel could be seen as a souvenir of a time when part of Russia was situated in Germany.

Fräulein Maria had a magnificent tomb erected to her father, Edouard-Wiemken. This masterpiece of Flemish Renaissance art is still to be seen today in the Protestant *Stadtkirche*. It is a splendid work showing old and new in complete harmony.

At Hooksiel there is an old cannon standing on the dyke, once a fearsome part of the citizens' defence system, but now long since peaceful.



Frisia's lonely sea and gathering clouds.

(Photo: Greta Robek)

public. Some are unutterably simple: the sign pointing southwards and saying, *Süden 5 km*.

Others might be misleading to the unwary, for instance the one that says *England 1 km*. These are quite simply localities on the island, Süden, Norden and England (which means "narrow land"). Since Nordstrand is connected to the mainland this could be considered the best place in the Federal Republic for reaching England without crossing water!

A motorist holidaying in this area can make a wealth of interesting discoveries. Grötsiel, an *de Leybucht* could well be the setting for the fairytale of the fisher and his wife.

Everything is idyllic. For breakfast you can eat *Musur*, cheese and eggs, like at many places behind the dyke. Freshly caught sole, plaice, perch, cod and shrimps are in plentiful supply.

Grötsiel was once an important harbour. In 1682 the Great Elector occupied the town with 3,000 soldiers in order to boost his plans for setting up an African trading company.

In nearby Nessmersiel on the Siel lock gates there is a plaque attesting that it was constructed in 1799 "when our most noble King of Prussia, the great Frederick of Germany brought about peace with honour."

Northwards by car we travel through Wursten, Hadeln and across the Ostfriesische Kelling. Across the Ostfriesische Kelling is probably the world's smallest funicular railway. It is used as a ferry to carry six cars at a time. This is a curiosity and a rarity in the world of transport.

We travel on over the Ostfriesische Kelling and across the Elbe to the town of Glückstadt on the southern periphery of the Kemper marshlands. The town was founded in 1616 by King Christian IV of Denmark.

Now we come to the wide stretch of *Koog*, land reclaimed from the sea by dint of a massive human effort. *Kloppin* *zandkoog* was created in 1788 by East Frisian settlers from Grötsiel and Aalsmeer.

Another thing they brought to this area is the style of the giant East Frisian farmhouse.

The west coast road leads via Husum directly north to Tønder in Denmark. But it is worthwhile to turn off to the coast and take a look at places such as Büsum, Tönning and St Peter-Ording which have a lot in their favour and could qualify as modern seaside resorts. Two other places to stop at are Lunden and Friedrichstadt.

Lunden has a twelfth century church surrounded by a graveyard where the remains of generations of Dithmarschen farming families lie buried.

Friedrichstadt lies at the mouth of the Treene and the Eider. In this town it seems as though someone has smuggled in part of a Holland of bygone days and left it here.

Dutch merchants from the Reformed Church, so-called Remonstranten, brought about the speedy development of this area where the French King Louis Philippe sought asylum in the year 1796.

From Niebüll, where trains cross the Hindenburgdam carrying passengers and cars to the holiday island of Sylt, we travel ten kilometres northwards to Seebüll to visit the Emil Nolde Museum.

The house on the Avenoff Lake, built by Emil Nolde between 1927 and 1937 to his own design, has been kept in remarkably good, modern condition. In 1957 it became a gallery for the works of this fiery Expressionist, two hundred of which are on display.

The highlight of the collection is the set of nine paintings depicting the life and Passion of Christ, which were painted in the years 1911 and 1912.

Another interesting point of the collection is the set of miniature "unpainted pictures" dating from the years 1938 to 1945 when the Nazis put a ban on what they considered "decadent art".

Just a stone's throw away across the abbey dating from the thirteenth century. It is a brief distance via Süderbüll and Tander and the Romantic Mogeröder (like something out of a Hans Christian Andersen fairytale) to the Logum Abbey with its high-vaulted brick-built chapel.

Holidays in the places situated behind the dykes are cheaper than on the islands. This area has plenty of open air baths, some with seawater and artificial wave effects.

There are plenty of opportunities for going out in a fishing boat for a trip round the Halligen islands. And Heligoland is easily reached.

This is the area in which the notorious pirate Störtebeker once ruled the seas. He flourished in the stretch of water between Dithmarschen and Heligoland.

Frisia, the land of tea-drinkers and Pharisee tipplers, where England is only one kilometre away, is worth a visit.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 13 June 1970)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Away from it all

According to the Consumer Research Society (GfK) in Nuremberg in fifty-one per cent of people in this try will take a holiday abroad.

Holidaymakers will head for Italy, Spain, Portugal, countries in Eastern Bloc and Scandinavia.

There will be a noticeable decline in trips to France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Further information gleaned from the survey was that more people will take holidays in the traditionally popular months of July and August.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 June 1970)

## Trousers permitted

Most bosses in the Federal Republic have nothing against women wearing trousers at work, according to a survey conducted by the Allensbach market research institute.

The institute reveals that four out of five bosses are disinterested what female employees wear to work, be it skirts or long trousers.

Fifty-eight per cent of female workers, aged 16 and over, prefer to wear a dress or skirt and jumper.

While the under 30s alternate between dresses and trousers at will, older women tend to wear trousers less frequently.

Only one third of them prefer trousers.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 June 1970)

## Piano by computer

A musical research group at the Planck Institute for Applied Physics in Dortmund has now developed the first electronic equipment for teaching a piano.

The Volkswagen Foundation announced in Dortmund that the project consisted essentially of a piano, a number of measuring instruments, an electronic performance and a screen to show visually the results of the pupil's performance.

The computer will inform the pupil of the result of his exercises as soon as the last note has died away. It will flash the screen messages such as "Faster, further: beat 17, 18, 24."

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 June 1970)

## Green land

A bold ten per cent of this country taken up by parks and other green areas on which no industrial development may be undertaken, according to the Bonn Ministry of Agriculture.

A spokesman for the Ministry said that the 41 natural parks in this country occupy approximately 28,000 square kilometres. They contain 35,000 kilometres (approximately 23,000 miles) of hiking paths and there are 2,500 parking lots, accommodation for in all 100,000 cars.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 10 June 1970)

## The 60,000th member

This country's Engineers' Association (VDI), a body that has played a decisive part in research and technical development in Germany in the 114 years of its existence, has registered its 60,000th member, a 25-year-old student of electrotechnology at the State Engineering School of the Westphalian University of Burgsteinfurt.

This makes the VDI the largest of eighty-odd technical or scientific bodies in this country. It is also the largest of its type in Europe.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 14 June 1970)

## SPORT

## Are we becoming a nation of spare-time cyclists?

## DIE ZEIT

WOLFGANG RIEDER

FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, KULTUR UND SONSTIGES

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that is so apparent in traffic jams. When all is said and done many "posh" people, including well-known representatives of all spheres of public life, have taken to cycling again.

Cycling has found favour with them because it is healthy, because it is fun - and maybe, to a certain extent, because a folding bike in the boot of your car can often be a more effective status symbol or sports car.

Ad-men are well aware of the fact. Collapsible bicycles went their way through the advertising world, brushing up images: Boys, attractive girls, even men and women who could well be their parents, cycle their way through woods and meadows.

Bicycles are firm favourites with advertisers. "Carefree travel - systematic saving" is the slogan of a Dresdner Bank campaign designed to induce people to save more. The ads feature models cycling gaily along.

"When the first signs of ageing make their appearance from thirty on how is a woman going to feel when she is over forty?" A Klosterfrau ad asks. The answer is that she will feel fine and is seen cycling happily - provided she resorts to protein-free blood extract MCM 32.

Or "Keep your circulation young. Get out of breath once a day." Florasoft margarine is sold to the cycling public in this way. Healthy food is important for bicycle-owners.

In one ad mother is missing from the group photo taken on the family's Sunday cycle tour. "Because you have to cook the Sunday dinner the outing is out as far as you are concerned. You should have used deep-frozen meals from a Bosch de-freeze instead."

One woman's weekly features Clothes with Pop for Girls with Get-Up-And-Go. The get up and go consists of illustrations in which the clothes are modelled on bicycles.

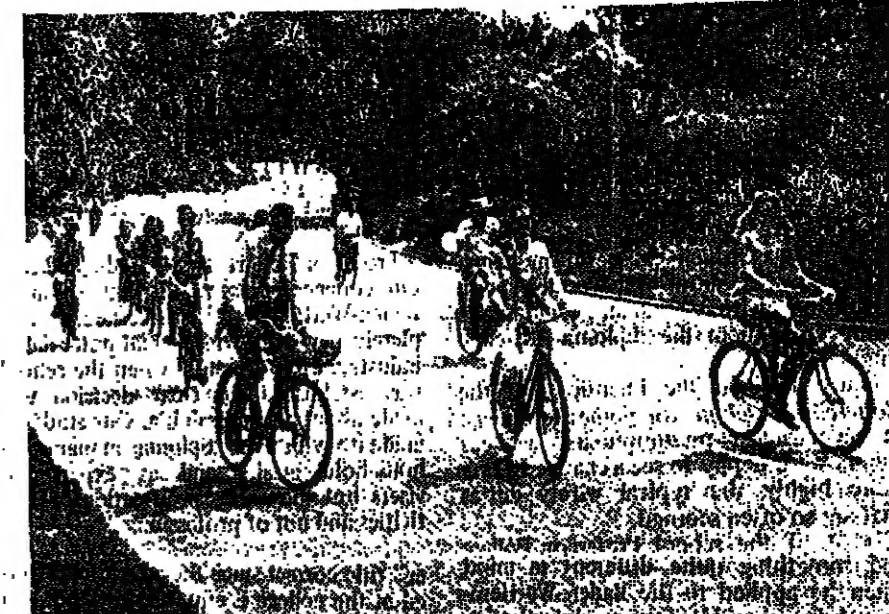
The young, the in, people who live life

Preparations for the next World Cup, to be held in 1974 in this country, made progress in Mexico, where an eight-man observer team was despatched by the Federal Republic Football Association (DFB) and spread out over every football ground used to glean information and gain experience.

DFB vice-president Herman Neuberger, chairman of the 1974 World Cup organization committee, equipped his observers with a 1,000-item questionnaire, all of which were to be answered or at least ticked off.

Not until the beginning of next year, Neuberger noted, will a decision be made as to whether the Jules Rimet Cup competition will be a sixteen- (as at present) or 24-country play-off.

FIFA, the international body, will also have to discuss the Federal Republic pro-



Sunday cyclists in the forest

(Photo: Greta Robek)

to the full ride bicycles. At the rate things are going we will soon be a nation of cyclists. Statistically, one collapsible cycle-owner in two does not own a car. They must be the other members of the family.

One bicycle in two is also used only for work, school and shopping. This, of course, is where the kings of leisure peel off from the working people.

The Dutch and the Danes may cycle through their cities in hordes, caring little for the collapsible. The French and the Belgians may prefer to enthuse about cycle races. The Germans are well on the way to becoming spare-time cyclists, leisure pedallars.

It is, admittedly, best to cycle along country paths and through woodland. Only 6.9 per cent of classified roads have cycle tracks. Bavaria comes off worst in the league table. Of the 10,800 kilometres of cycle tracks alongside main roads there are a mere 312 in the south-eastern state.

Folding bikes may even be said to be the shape of things to come as regards society and public consciousness. Because of the frame design there is no longer any distinction between a ladies' and a gent's model.

Wolfgang Rieder  
(DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)

## Groundwork begun for 1974 World Cup

any particular conclusion, Neuberger replied: "The World Cup must be a sporting event, free from commercialisation. In 1974 the individual fixtures will not begin at midday or four in the afternoon but a little later and, as far as possible, on Sunday."

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## Worldwide coverage of 1972 Olympics

Some 800 million people all over the world will follow the progress of the 1972 summer Olympics in Munich on radio and television. Roughly sixty TV companies and 110 radio corporations will cover the event.

More than 900 commentators' boxes, a good twice as many as at Mexico City, are to be provided at Munich. Sound and pictures must be transmitted from more than thirty stadiums to more than 100 countries.

There will be more than 100 colour TV cameras in the stadiums, interview studios and main studios in the production centre. There will be about twenty colour TV outside broadcast vans too.

Not to mention several colour TV studios, seventy radio studios, forty to sixty magnetic tape recording facilities, film cutting rooms, editorial offices and interpreter booths. Up to 2,000 metres of colour film an hour can be developed in the colour film darkroom.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 June 1970)

posal to abolish the KO system from the quarter-finals on.

"Should sixteen countries take part the first two teams in each group, the DFB feels, should again be divided into two groups of four, each playing against the other. The group winners would then enter the final and the runners-up play off for third place."

"Quite apart from the sporting side, this proposal would be of greater financial interest for competitors," Neuberger continued.

"They would play more fixtures and receive more prize money," Neuberger said. "It hasn't amounted to a fortune so far," Neuberger commented. "There were hardly more than 8,000 spectators at each of the first two games."

(DIE ZEIT, 11 June 1970)

SA-3.65	Chad	SA-3.1	Formosa	NT-5.14	Indonesia	SA-3.1	Paraguay	SA-3.1	Spain	SA-3.1
DA-0.50	Congo (Brazzaville)	SA-3.1	France	SA-3.1	Iran	SA-3.1	Peru	SA-3.1	Sweden	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Congo (Kinshasa)	SA-3.1	Germany	SA-3.1	Iraq	SA-3.1	Philippines	SA-3.1	Tanzania	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Cuba	SA-3.1	Ghana	SA-3.1	Israel	SA-3.1	Portugal	SA-3.1	Thailand	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Cyprus	SA-3.1	Greece	SA-3.1	Italy	SA-3.1	Rhodesia	SA-3.1	Trinidad and Tobago	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Czechoslovakia	SA-3.1	Haiti	SA-3.1	Japan	SA-3.1	Rumania	SA-3.1	Uganda	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Honduras	SA-3.1	Jordan	SA-3.1	Saudi Arabia	SA-3.1	Ukraine	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Hong Kong	SA-3.1	Korea	SA-3.1	Switzerland	SA-3.1	USA	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Hungary	SA-3.1	Kuwait	SA-3.1	Taiwan	SA-3.1	USSR	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Iceland	SA-3.1	Laos	SA-3.1	Tanzania	SA-3.1	Yugoslavia	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	India	SA-3.1	Lebanon	SA-3.1	Thailand	SA-3.1	Zambia	SA-3.1
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Indonesia	SA-3.1	Libya	SA-3.1	Trinidad and Tobago	SA-3.1		
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Iran	SA-3.1	Madagascar	SA-3.1	Uganda	SA-3.1		
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Israel	SA-3.1	Mali	SA-3.1	USA	SA-3.1		
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Italy	SA-3.1	Mexico	SA-3.1	USSR	SA-3.1		
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Japan	SA-3.1	Morocco	SA-3.1	Yugoslavia	SA-3.1		
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Jordan	SA-3.1	Nepal	SA-3.1	Zambia	SA-3.1		
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Korea	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
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SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Laos	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Lebanon	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Libya	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Madagascar	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Mali	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Mexico	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Morocco	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Nepal	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
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SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
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SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1	Netherlands	SA-3.1				
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SA-3.1	Dominican Republic	SA-3.								